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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND GERMANY WITH REGARD TO SLEEPING SICKNESS.¹

Signed at Berlin, August 17, 1911.

With a view to the more effectual combating of the disease known as sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast Colony, the Ashanti Protectorate, the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and in Togoland, His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government have agreed as follows:

The said governments shall —

- 1. As far as the means at their disposal allow, cause the most thorough investigation to be made by expert medical officers into the extent of sleeping sickness in the colony and protectorates aforesaid;
- 2. Keep each other informed of the incidence, extent and possible spread of sleeping sickness in those dependencies;
- 3. Treat patients suffering from sleeping sickness and take preventive measures against the disease according to the means at the disposal of the local government's concerned;
- 4. Give instructions to their respective local authorities, that natives of one dependency found to be suffering from sleeping sickness in the other shall be treated free of cost in accordance with the arrangements made under § 3.
- 5. The two governments shall have the right to turn back at the frontiers of the above-mentioned dependencies native subjects of the other Power proved or suspected to be suffering from the disease.
- 6. The two governments shall have the right to impose such restrictions on the frontier traffic as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of sleeping sickness, but they undertake to communicate to one another without delay the terms of any restrictions so imposed.
 - 7. This agreement comes into force on December 1, 1911.

This agreement is concluded for a term of three years, and it will remain in force automatically for further periods of one year until denounced by one of the parties six months before the expiration of that year.

Done in duplicate at Berlin, the 17th August, 1911.

(L. S.) W. E. Goschen.

(L. S.) KIDERLEN.

¹ Great Britain Treaty Series, No. 22, 1911.